Supreme Court—General Term.
Before Hon. Judges Edwards, Mitchell, and Roosevelt.
MAY 18.—The following opinion was delivered by Judge

Assemblier. Almony and Amery and Olders.—The Amery the Amery and Amery and Olders.—The Amery the Amery and Amery and Olders.—The Amery the Amery and Amery a

Such, we say, being the disposition of the share, it is obtioned "there are no persons in being by whom an about the control of the control o

there was complete evidence of concert between Rowe and the prisoner, so as to make Rowe's acts and declarations admissible. Rowe said he wanted Woodruff to go to the bank and draw a check; He acts on his request, and meets the prisoner and a person named Farle; Earle handed the check to the witness, and the prisoner Bowne goes to the bank to watch the payment. Decision reserved.

handed the check to the witness, and the prisoner Bowne goes to the bank to watch the payment. Decision reserved.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

THE LAW AGAINST CIRCULATING FOREIGN BANK BILLS.

MAY 18.—William H. Clark vs. the Midropolitan Bank. This was an action to recover \$1,000 penalty for recoiving a bill of the Bank of Charleston, in part payment of a note of B L. Corrs, which is contrary to the act of Legislature, passed in the year 1859, which makes it unlawful for any bank in this State to receive, pay out, or give in payment any bank note of a foreign bank in any other State which is made payable in this State. The object of the act was for preventing the circulation of foreign notes in this city without the usual security being lodged. By the testimenty of Albert S James, clerk of Mr. Fdward Belknap, a broker of Wall street, it appeared that Mr. Belknap is the owner of the Government Stock Pank of Michigan, and buys and sells the bills of that bank and other foreign banks. Mr. Belknap gave witness \$200 totake up the note of Mr. Corss, due at the Metropolitan Bank, and told him to notice the \$20 Charleston bill contained in the bundle, and take a memorandum of it, which he did; he paid the money, including the \$20 Charleston bill, and took up the note; he did not know at the time that the bank was incurring a penalty for receiving it. For the defence it was contended that any bills of the Bank of Charleston received by them were sent immediately by the teller, as he would send a draft to the Bank of New York for redemption, and that the president, directors, and cashier were not aware of its having been received at the Metropolitan Bank, the dirst intimation being the notice served on them for this sotion. It appears that the plaintiff has instituted over fifty suits against the same bank, in which he will be entitled to the penalty of \$1,000 in each, if he succeeds. Counsel for defendants made a motion for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the drafts were no

First District Court.

Before Judge Great.

Before Judge Great.

Before Judge Great.

MAY 18 — Bowen, McName and others, against Thomas Vedder.—This is an action brought to recover damages under the following state of facts: the defendant on or about the 23d day of March, 1853, called at the plaintiffs store in the city of New York, for the purpose as he stated of purchasing certain goods; that after having selected such goods as he wanted, he offered orally te pay said plaintiffs therefor, one-half in cash, and one-half in approved city acceptance at six months, and gave plaintiffs the name of the party whose acceptance he proposed and promised to give, to enable plaintiffs to make inquiry, and ascertain as to the sufficiency of the same; that plaintiffs did make such inquiries, and informed the defendant that the terms so proposed by defendant were satisfactory; whereupon the defendant ordered said goods to the amount of \$1,186 42, to be cut, parcelled and propared for hipping for said defendant, and that said plaintiffs under the directions and at the request of said defendant, and in onesquence of the proposition and prepare said goods, to the amount of \$1,186 42, for delivery and shipping, for said defendant, and that the defendant thereupon refused to receive said goods, and to pay therefor according to his said promise and proposition. The plaintiffs allege by reason of the said cutting, parcelling and preparing of said goods, the same were damaged to the amount of sixty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents, wherefor the plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendant for the respective parties, the Judge decided that the agreement not being in writing, nor any part of the purchase money having been paid, was void by the statute of frauds, and not binding on the defendant; that the plaintiffs cannes recover defendant with costs.

United Status Commissioners' Court.

Before Joseph Briggham, Eq.

United States Commissioners' Court. Before Joseph Bridgham, E.q.
Mar 18.—Charge of Cruelly at Sea.—There is an invostigation pending before the Commissioner on a charge against Captain McKey for cruelty to a black man by tying him up by the arms.

The locomotive which ran into the draw at Norwalk was not much injured. It does not appear as if it had been dashed against an abutment. It is now in New Haves, and will be on duty again in the course of a fortpight.

The Case of Jane Trainer, the Colored Child Non-appearance of her Father—The Case Dismissed—the Abolitonists Nonplussed and in a Rage—Inciding to a Rescue.

EUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS, Before Hon. Judge Duer. May 18.—The People vs. Rose Porter.—Judge Duer, on taking his seat, at 3 o'clock P. M., inquired of Mr. Tap pan if the petition had been signed, or the father of the

child had been heard of?
Mr. Lewis Tappan, in the absence of Mr. Culver, the counsel for the abolitionists, answered that the father

had been heard of from Dunkirk, and it was supposed he had been taken away from this city by violence. Mr. James T. Brady asked if it was intended to insinuate that Mrs. Porter had anything to do with the foreible

say so.

Mr. Tappan rose, but the Judge said that he supposed

removal of Trainer. If the gentleman did, he has better say so.

Mr. Tappan rose, but the Judge said that he supposed Mr. Tappan would not wish to make any such assertion. Some time elapsed before Mr. Culver made his appearance, and it was whispered in Court by the anti-slavery portion of the audience that the learned counsel was alse abducted, and conveyed to Bunkirk, or some other agreeable city on the lakes.

When Mr. Culver entered the court he apologized for being late, which he said was owing to his watch being slow. He then proceeded to read an affiliavit of Mr. Lawis Tappan, which set forth that on last Saturday afternoon Trainer called upon him to consult him relative to these proceedings; that he expressed and exhibited great anxiety and desire to obtain his child, and that Mr. Tappan had not seen Trainor since; that he (Mr. Tappan) believes that Trainer was told by a person or two persons, (whose names he has not been able to ascertaan,) that if he (Trainer) would go to the house where Rose Porter was stopping she would give the child up to him; he (Mr. Tappan) made diligent inquiry, but has not been able to learn if Trainer has been seen in this city since Saturday; the carpet bag of Trainer still remains at his boarding house in Church street. Mr. Tappan further says that he received yesterday (Tuesday) by mail a letter, post marked Dunkirk, New York, May 16. The letter was here handed to the Court. The following is a copy, verbatim of literatum.—

Mr tappan, Sir. Beekman st 48.

I was dragged of and Boaten is the reason that I am inn this plase whether I live or die go on with the trial and not let Jane go away when I am Better i will come if you Need any more aplication write and i Will send it will Write and let you Now how come this

The envelope was directed in a clear, good hand.

Mr. Brady—That is all humbog.

Mr. Culver would like to know what the gentleman meant by humbug.

The Judge—I really don't see that I can proceed further in this matter. I have already decided that the child would w

carriage from this city. The envelope, which is well directed, came, no doubt, from Dunkirk, but I assert that the letter purporting to be enclosed in it, never came in it.

Mr. Culver replied, denying this insinuation, and urged a postponement of the case.

The Judge said he cid not see how he could postpone the matter, unless either the father, or some person having a legal title to the child, comes and claims her under cash. As the case now stands he must dismiss it. But if Mr. Eulver or Mr. Tappan would make affidavit that they had the authority of the father to proceed in the matter, he would issue a writ of habeas corpus and detain the child.

Mr. Culver said the woman was not present, though she was bound to be here, and he had as good a right to insit upon her attendance.

Mr. Brady—The child is here, and that answers the purpose. I am satisfied that the father has gone off with another black woman.

The Judge then said the child must be considered as remanded to the custody of the woman (Mrs. Porter.)

Mr. Culver—Well your Honor not detain her until we hear from her father?

The Judge—I have no more right to detain the child than I have to detain you or Mr. Tappan.

The child was then removed from the court.

Mr. Culver—See, the child is going off with one of that woman's paramours to California. Addressing the crowd, amosgat which there were some few people of color, Mr. Culver said—"If any of you will 'ake that child, you may do so on the authority of the father given to me." There was no inclination, however, on the part of the people to violate the law, and the little black diamond in dispute was escored to a carriage in Chambers street, at the rear of the court, where Mrs. Porter was awaiting her. Here the crowd was presty numerous, and Mr. Culver was one of the first at the scene. He again asked if there was no one to follow the child and resoue.

A genileman present said—Why can't you go after her yourself: you are as good a runner as any one here?

Ancther Gentleman—I have as good a right as yo

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe, and Aldermen Peck and Cornell.
May 18—The Court met this morning, but the Assistant District Attorney having but one or two cases ready for trial, no business of any importance was transacted.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH ATTEMPT TO KILL.
James Accot, a colored may, was placed in the dock, and charged with assaulting Thomas Anderson, also colored, with a knife, and inflicting a deep wound in his breast.

chasped, with a knife, and inflicting a deep wound in his brocess, with a knife, and inflicting a deep wound in his brocess, with a knife at the corner of Leonard and Oracge streets, about 11 o'cleck at night; winces then ran into a broce in the neighborhood, where he was followed by the prisoner, who struck him with his hand and ent his cost aleeve with a knife; wittees then endeavored to get home, but his assailant followed his hand at attacked him once more with the knife, inflicting a deep flesh wound in his right breast; witness not having any means to protect himself ran away and escaped from further injury; witness followed the sea for a living, and was only two days ashore when the stabbing took place.

Dr. McCoumb being duly a worn, deposed that he was a urgeon attached to the New York Hoppital; the complainant and the right breast; the wound was cupration wound in the right breast; the wound was cupration wound in the right breast; the wound was cupration wound in the right breast; the wound was continued to the knife must have been larger than a peaknife.

John Handisg, (colored,) being sworn, deposed that he saw Accot in pursuit of the defendant, whom he heard say that he was stabbed; witness conveyed Anderson to the New York Hoppital where he lay about two weeks.

Officer lapham deposed that he saw Accot running after Anderson, and on stopping him he said that the complainant with a knife, cutting his coat and watch chain; her and the process of the hoppital.

Caroline Bradley deposed that she saw Accot strike the complainant with a knife, cutting his coat and watch chain; her Anderson then left the house, and from thence he was conveyed to the hoppital.

Caroline Bradley deposed that she saw Accot strike the complainant with a knife, cutting his coat and watch chain; her had been the said that he had something to do with the affair, both of them then got sighting; after the process of the same and the state of the same and the same and the fine strength of the same and the same and the same and th

opinion is worth courting, and above all, the paramount interests and rights of the citizens, demand that for the future this dangerous and criminal practice should be discontinued.

The Grand Jury further present the buildings now in process, of erection on the north side of Forty-second street. About twenty-five feet east of Sixth avenue, consisting of four or five frame buildings three stories high, and other two story frame buildings three stories high, and other two story frame buildings three stories high, and other two story frame buildings three stories high, and other two story frame buildings three stories high, and other two story frame buildings in Forty-second street, immediately adjoining the entrance to the tower on the west side, as slight and unsafe in their construction, and as requiring immediate action on the part of the public authorities to abate and remedy existing defects. JOSEPH B. BREWSTER, Foreman.

MATHES CLARK, Secretary.

The Court then thanked the Jury for their labors, and discharged them from any further business.

The Court then adjourned until the next morning, at the usual hour.

Important National Statistics

| Important National Statistics. | STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF ESTIMATES TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TRANSMITTED THE SECRETARY OF THE SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1851. | Statistics of the June 30, 1852. | Statistics of Jun

Public debt. 4,235,860 4,231,118 6,272,385 Treasury notes. 220,725 683,607,489 \$38,162,292 \$41,915,868 \$61,614,348 \$33,667,489 \$44,481,447

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DESIT.

Old funded and unfunded debt. old Treasury notes, and Mississippi certificates and unclaimed dividends.

Bebt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by Congress.

192,561 64 121,161 64

Loan of 1842, act 16th April, 1842. redeemable 1st January, 1863.

Loan of 1843, act 3d March, 1843, redeemable first July, 1863.

Loan of 1846, act 22d July, 1846, redeemable 12th November, 1856.

Loan of 1847, act 28th January, 1847, redeemable 1st July, 1848, redeemable 1st July, 1858.

27,299,650 00 25,656,600 00 Loan of 1848, act 31st March, 1848, redeemable 1st July, 1868.

15,740,000 00 15,735,000 00

Texan Indemnity, 5 per sent stock, redeemable 1st Junary, 1865.

5,000,000 00 5,000,000 00

Mexican Indemnity stock.

303,573 92 \$41,915,868 \$51,614,348 \$33,667,489 \$44,481,447

\$69,161 438 37 \$65,131,692 13 N. SARGENT, Register. Treasury Department, Register's office, March 2, 1853.

Theatrical and Musical.

Complimentary Concert to Madame Aurelia Ferencey.

The lovers of music will be pleased to learn that a complimentary concert will be given to this distinguished Hungarian cantatrice, at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday evening next, May 24. Among the eminent artists who evening next, May 22. Among the eminent artists who will assist upon this occasion, are Theodore Eisfeld and Paul Julien. Besides the attractions which Madame Ferenczy offers as an accomplished artist, it may be interesting to the public to state she is an exile and a proscribed republican. We need add nothing further to ensure a crowded house upon the evening of her complimentary concert.

republican. We need add nothing further to ensure a crowded house upon the evening of her complimentary concert.

Bowers Theather.—The amusements for this evening at the Bowers are unusually attractive, comprising the grand ballet of "Le Diable a Quatre," and a grand divertisement, in which the popular French and Spanish dancers will appear; and the entertaining drams, entitled the "Rag Picker of Paris," which is cast to the full strength of the company.

Broadway Theatre —An entire change of performance is announced at the metropolitan theatre this evening. The leading feature will be Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," with Mr. Forrest as Hamlet, supported in the other principal parts by Hessrs. Conway, Barry, Pavidge, Pope, and Madame Ponisi. The concluding piece will be the farce of the "Obstinate Family."

NIMO'S GARDEN —Likecon's great Chinese Company, comprising over fifty performers, male and female, are to make their debut at this establishment to-morrow evening. The performances consist of an exhibition of the cremonics, rites, festivals, games, amusements, and the actient and modern manners of the Chinese empire.

BURTON'S THEATRE —The bill of entertainment advertised by manager Burton for this evening, is for the benefit of the 'aslented and favorite actrees, Mrs. Hughes The performances are to commence with the popular comecy of the 'Serious Family," and the whole will terminate with the never-tiring drama of "The Toodies," with Burton as Timothy.

NATIONAL THEATRE —Messrs. Cony and Taylor are to appear again this evening in two of their most popular dramas, comprising the "Idiot of the Shannon," and the "Ourang Outang." The popular piece of "Woman's Willeyse" will also be given, in which nearly all the leading members of the c mpany will appear.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Mr. Wallack, whose personation have given such great delight and satisfaction for the mast few exchings, is to repeat his performance of "Don Cresar De Baran" again this evening. The excellent comedy of "Used Up," with Mr. Lester as Sir C

edy of "Used Up," with Mr. Lester as Sir Charles Cold-stream, and Miss Laura Keene as Mary Wurzel, will like-wise be given.

Sr. Charles Thratre.—The drama of the "Toodles," the new piece entitled "Woman's Rights," and the pan-tomime of "Duchalumeau," are the pieces selected for this evening at the St. Charles.

this evening at the St. Charles.

American Muszum.—The pieces for this afternoon and evening at the Museum, consist of the popular farces of the "M. P." and the "Omnibus." and the pleasing drama styled "All that Glitters is not Gold," in which Mr. C. W. Clarke and Miss Emily Mestayer will appear. Franconi's Hiprodrome.—The programme announce for this afternoon and evening at this extensive establish ment, is exceedingly attractive. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather it continues to be crowder.

ment, is exceedingly attractive. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather it continues to be crowded at every performance.

CRCUS.—This being the farewell week of Madigan and Stone's equestrian troupe in New York, it is presumed the amphitheatre will be well attended during the remainder of the week.

CREST'S OFERA HOUSE.—This establishment continues to be crowded nightly, to witness the performances of Christy's Ethiopian Opera troupe. The programme for to night comprises many attractive features.

WOOD'S MINETERIA, whose performances are nightly received with the utmost pleasure and delight, announce a well selected negro performance for this evening.

OWERS' ALPINE RAMBIES.—This beautiful entertainment continues to draw large and highly respectable audiences to 559 Broadway. Professor Sedgwick's performances on the concertina add greatly to the amusement of the visiters.

PROF. ANDERSON'S SOIREES MYSTERIBUSES.—The programme of legerdemain which this celebrated magician offers this evening cannot fall in attracting a full house to Metropolitan Hall.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—This splendid panorawa continues to be well patronised.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—This splendid panorams continues to be well patronised.

M'ME. AURRIA PRENEXCY, the Hungarian vocalist, is to give a concert at Niblo's, on the 24th inst. She will be assisted by Paul Julien.

LOUR GOTECHALK gave a concert for the benefit of several charitable societies, in New Orleans, on the 11th instant.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—A few meaths ago was reported in the English papers the death of Mary Bolton, aged one hundred and twenty-five years, and claimed to have been white living, the oldest woman in the world. To determine the relative ages of women is at all times a delicate, and sometimes a difficult undertaking and except for the honor of the State in general and Williamsburg district in particular, we would not venture upon the perilous experiment. Moved by these considerations, however, we march boldly up to danger, and assert that in the State and district aforesaid, there is a lady, Mrs. Singleton by name, who possesses two important advantages over the venerable deceased above mentioned. The first is, that she now in the one hundred and thirty-first year of her age, and the second is that she is yet alive and bearty. Her mental faculties are still unimpaired, and she retains all her senses except that of sight, of which she was deprived at the advanced age of ninetynine years, by an attack of measles. Her bodily energy exhibits no diminution for many years, she being atiliable to walk bri kly about the room. She has outlived all her children her oldest descendant living being a grand-daughter over sixty years old. The first grand-daughter of this grand-daughter, if now living, would be over sixteen years old. We have not learned the place of Mrs. Eingleton's nativity, but the greater portion of her life has been spent in Williamsburg.—Charleston Standard, May 9.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.—Mr. A. Culbertson, at Fort Union, in the fur and Indian trade, arrived in this city yesterday. He left the fort about the middle of April, and descended the Missouri in a Markinac boat to Council Bluffs. Mr. C. Informs us that the winter has been one of extreme severity on the bead waters of the Missouri. The snow fell to an unusual depth. In one or two expeditions which he attempted to make into the country occupied by the Blackfeet Indians, he was own-pelled to return, because of the depth of the snow and the extremity of the cold. Mules were frozen dead upon their feet. Mr. C. has been many years in this trade—in fact he was the pioneer of the trade with the Blackfeet nation. He is of opinion that the melting of the anow must make a k ng succession of high water. With Mr. C. is Mr. Cellin Campbell, from the mouth of the little Missouri. Mr. Campbell was formerly a resident of this city. As he informs us, it is now thirty-three years since he left this city. Since then he has been engaged in hunting, trapping, and other pursuits of a mountain life. But the most important part of his duties have been that of the representations of several other tribes.—St. Louis Republicans, May 7.

____ THE PRESEYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will convene to-day in the Central Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia.

Poisoned by Milk.—On Friday of last week, a family consisting of a gentleman, his wife and three children, residing on Main street. Charlestown, were polsoned by using milk in coffee. The children experienced only nauses, but the adults suffered worse; constant vomiting and other indications of some active poison were induced, but timely medical aid prevented any more serious results.—Boston Herald, May 16.

KEEP OFF THE PLATFORM.—On the door of one of the railroad cars in New Jersey is painted the following notice.—"Passengers are not permitted to stand on the platforms, nor to pass from car to car while the train is in motion?" As illustrations of the legend are several pictures, one represents Time's seythe with a distant view of a graveyard, another presents the spectacle of two crutches and a wooden leg, accompanied with bandages.

Domestic Miscellany.

The bill of mortality in Baltimore shows that the interments for the past week were 69—a smaller weekly segregate than for a considerable time past. The deaths by consumption were 17: by scarlet fever, 16; still born, six. Twenty-six were children under fire years.

Seven negroes, owned by Mr. James Potter, of Savannah, attempted to cross the Savannah river to their quarters, on the 13th inst., during a heavy thunder storm, when their boat was capsized by a sudden squall, and five of them were drowned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 18-6 P. M. We have nothing new to report in the stock market today. There were large sales of Nicaragua, Erie, and
Harlem. In other stocks a very small amount of business
was transacted. At the first board, N. A. Trust advanced I per cent; Cumberland, ½; New Creek, ½; Phenix,
½; Stonington, ½; Erie Railroad, ½; Northern Indiana
Railroad, ½. Morris Canal fell off ½ per cent; Crystal
Palace, ½; Canton Company, ¾; N. J. Zinc, ½; Norwich
and Worcester, ½; New Haven Railroad, ½. There was
a small sale at the regular board to-day, of Ulster Mining
stock, at 1½, and Potomac Copper at 3 per cent. The coal
stocks are looking up. How long they will continue so,
is more than we can tell. They are very uncertain. In
the more solid class of securities there is vary little doing.
The steamship Asia, from this port for Liverpool to day,
carried out \$643,000 in specie. We have nothing new to report in the stock market to-

carried out \$643,000 in specie. At the second beard the market was considerably de-pressed, nearly all the fransactions being at lower prices. Nicaragua touched 28, seller three days. Eric Railroad fell off 3¢ per cent; Canton Co, M; Morris Canal, M; Long Island, 1M. The withdrawal of a large holder and ope rator in Nicaragua is supposed to be the direct cause of the decline in that stock. From the character of the pur-

chases made we should judge that preparations are being made to give the market a favorable turn.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

at public auction, at the New York Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, the 20th May, \$26,000 of New York State six per cent stock, redeemable from 1854 to 1860, and \$8,000 United States sixes, redeemable in 1856 and 1862, being ecurities deposited by the broken Farmers' Bank of

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the year ending April 1, 1853, were

| Railroad Company for the year enums apparature | American State | Americ The total cost of this road, real estate and equipments,

The total cost of this road, real estate and equipments, amounts to \$2,508,011 64, represented by \$1,094,000 of stock, \$406,000 mortgage bonds, convertible, \$500,000 do. second loan. The company have on hand assets valued at \$431,235 73; liabilities, \$384,891 38—excess of assets, \$46,344 35. Two cash dividends have been made since the opening of the road on the first day of October, 1851—one of four per cent, on the lst day of July, 1852, and the other of five per cent, out of the earnings to the 31st day of January last—leaving a surplus at that time of over forty thousand dollars, to the credit of income account. count.

The total value of merchandise exported from New

Orleans in each quarter of the year 1852, distinguishing the value of shipments in American and foreign vescels

was as amexed:—	
COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS—VALUE OF EXP First Quarter Foreign Ports.	Coastwise.
By American vessels 8 603,068 By foreign vessels 7,498,096	
Second Quarter. By American vessels, 11,998 404	\$11,498,214
By foreign vessels 4,867,908	7.068,879
Third Quarter. By American vessels. 4,248,046 By foreign vessels 1,345 365	
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	3,488,866
By American vessels. 16,267,952 By foreign vessels 3,996,218 \$20,264,170	7 358,099
	7 358,009
\$58,825,957	\$29,414.058 \$58,825,957
Total	\$88 240,015

The amount of each duties paid on imports in the same year, was \$2,040,514, of which \$588,828 was paid in the first quarter, \$375,251 in the second, \$414,125 in the third, and \$602,369 in the fourth quarter.

The last report of the Central Railroad Company of

New Jersey, gives a very full, comprehensive and favorable account of its position and prospects. We annex extracts, showing the current receipts and expenditures:—

Net income year ending March 21st, 1853.. \$124,740 43 Do. do. 1852.. 72,337 25

This shows a rapid increase in net income. The receipts in 1853, were larger in proportion to the expenses, than in 1852. The passenger business has increased fifty per cent; the freight business has doubled. As the business of the first quarter, and of a part of the second, was from the lower road only, the results are the more satisfactory. The local business has increased very largely. The completion of the work at Elizabethport, the addition of a new boat, and reduction of the grade at Scotch Plains, will give the company great facilities for fostering this important part of their business. A final interest dividend of 3½ per cent was made on the lat October last, according to the terms of subscription. The interest account during the year, including this divi-dend, has been \$146,389 53; of which \$56,687 45 has been charged to construction account, as the balance which on the 1st of Ostober was not covered by carnings, and \$88,702 08 has been paid from earnings. No extra inte-rest has been paid, directly or indirectly. The business of the past aix months has enabled the Board, after paying interest, to declare a dividend of 3% per cent, and leave a small surplus. The whole income of the road having been applied to construction, this dividend, like the in terest dividends, has been paid in stock. There is no reason to doubt the ability of the company to continue to

make regular semi annual dividends.

The present cost of the whole railroad is \$2,379,886 64. being an average per mile, for the 63 miles, of \$37,800. This will compare favorably with the average of any other trunk line leading from New York, the easy character of the work for the first 35 miles compensating for the diffi-cult nature of the country over which the last 28 miles had to be constructed.

The finances of the company, according to the report

of the Treasurer, presented on the 1st of April, 1863, the

Somerville mertgage bonds.
Somerville bonds payable.
Bills payable.
Balance of sundry accounts.
Dividend fund, earnings... \$124,740 43 " less dividend Not 1. \$35,038 35

The whole of the mortgage bonds have been issued. The resources of the company consist of 8,306 shares of capital stock, \$165,300, and of the right to increase the capital from \$1,200,000 to \$200,000,000. This right it is proposed to exercise, and to use this stock to extinguish the floating debt and build a second track. Negotiation, this stock at par, upon the allowance of a moderate com-

The imperiance of this railroad to the city of New York is not fully realised. It will, when extended, open to us the coal mines of the perthern and central parts of

Pennsylvania, and connect with the great network of roads in every direction, from the Delaware line. In relation to the progress and proposed extension of malroads in that section, the report of the Central Company

roads in that section, the report of the Central Company says:

The Lehigh Valley Railroad (late known as the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehannah Railroad has been put under contract, and sonsiderable progress made in its construction. The whole of the money required having been secured, it will certainly be completed by July, 1854 thus opening the rich Lahigh valley, and bringing the coal and iron of that region in direct connection with New York. The advantages of this read for the transportation of coal will be singularly great—the entire distance from the mines to South Easton having descending or level grades in the direction of the traffic. The Catawissa Railroad is also under contract, and constructing as rapidly as a full force can work—the managers intending to have the whole completed to its junction with the Southury and Eris Road by the first of May next. The last named road is in such a position as to give a fair prospect thats direct line of 462 miles from New York to Erie on Lake Erie, will be completed at an early day. The necessary legislation has also been obtained for a connection with Fittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, over the road of the Dauphin Coal Company.

The line from your road at New Hampton, by the Delaware Water Gap, Scranton and Binghamton, through the Lackawana coal region, to Oswego, on Lake Ontarie, is also in a very forward state. The part from New Hampton to Scranton has been surveyed and located, the right of way principally secured, and the road prepared for contract. It will be completed in the fall of 1884. The remainder of the route is either in operation of nearly ready, so that the filling in this link will at once open to this company not only the Lackawana region, but also the trade of northern New York, Lake Ontarie, and Canada. By the consolidations authorized in Peansylvania and New Yerk during the past winter, the companies. An important feeder to this route will also be found in the line from Oswego to Little Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario,

Stock Exchange.	
000 U 8 6's '66 108%	100 shs Pkr C'l Co.s60. 30
000 Ill In't Im't '47, 90	100 do b30. 31
300 Ohio 6's '60108%	700 New Creek Coal Co. 2
000 California 7's 85	150 Phonix M'g Co, 060 22
000 City 5's '70 104	50 do
60 Erie Inc Bonds, 9974	50 Ulster Mining Co., 1
00 E R R C bds '71. 98%	400 Potomac Cop Co. s3. 3
00 do 83 9834	100 Long Island RR s60 38
00 H 1st Mgte bds 107	50 Stonington RR 500 50
00 Mich C'Ibds '56.112	100 do 56
hs State Bank 107 14	450 Erie RR 43. 88
Bank Commerce 110	50 de b60. 80
N A Trust 2014	50 do 600. 89
do 21	50 do 510. 88
Corn Exchange Bk.100	100 dob30, 88
Morris Canal \$234	10 do 88
Continental Ins Co.106	100 do b60. 86
Crystal Palace 135	100 Harlem RR 68
Canton Co #3. 31 14	200 do
dob60, 82	100 do b10. 60
Cary Imp't Co 1234	450 do 60
N J Zine 860. 1136	300 do b60. 00
dob20, 12	100 do b60. 68
do	100 do b10. 66
Nica Tran Co.sco. 29	100 Nor & Wor RR. b15. 56
do 29	150 do 50
do 860. 2834	50 do
do 2834	100 Hud River RR. 415. 78
do b60 2934	150 do b90, 75
deb60, 293	100 do 78
dobeo. 2934	50 do
dob80. 2936	53 NY &NH RR 108
dob3, 28%	75 Mich Central RR., 116
do83. 28%	25 do116
Penn Coal Co 118	60 Panama RR 83.121
Cumb'd Coal Co 83. 50	22 N Indiana RR \$3.130
do 860. 49%	100 N J Central RR 98
Parker Coat Co.s3. 30%	16 Rome & Wat'n RR 106
SECOND	BOARD.
00 Erie Inc bds 99%	200 shs Nic Tra Co.b10. 25
o mile me ous box	200 848 1416 114 00.010. 25

\$1000 Erle Inc bds. 93\footnote{1} 200 shs Nic Tra Co, bio. 28\footnote{1} 10 shs Corn Ex Bank. 100
50 U S Bank. 4\footnote{1} 550 do. 23\footnote{2} 250
100 do. 22\footnote{1} 200 hos nic Tra Co, bio. 28\footnote{1} 200 hos nic Tra Co, bio. 200 hos nic Tra Co, bio.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

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Mennemay, May 18—6 P. M.

Asies.—There have been 80 barrels sold, at \$5 50 for pearle, and \$4 87% for pots, per 100 lbs.

Breadpartures.—Flour was in good demand and steady. The sales embraced 9,200 barrels, sour at \$1 a \$4 18%; superfine No. 2 at \$4 18%; a \$4 57%; ordinary to oboice State at \$4 50%; a \$4 81%; mixed to fancy Western at \$4 68%; a \$4 83%; common to good this at \$5 a \$5 26; extra Ohio, &c., at \$5 18% a \$5 87%, and extra common to good this at \$5 a \$5 26; extra Ohio, &c., at \$5 18% a \$5 87%; and extra Generee at \$5 18%; a \$6. There were 1,000 barrels superfine Canadian, in bond, bought at \$4 62%; a \$4.75 per barrel. Some 1,500 barrels southern shanged hands at yesterday's prices. Nothing new occurred in rye flour or corrument. Wheat was unbanged. There were sold \$6 00 hundles Westerday's prices. Nothing new occurred in rye flour or corruments when the superfine commanded \$750.0 at \$6.8 get with \$1.11 Mye and barrely remained \$750.0 at \$1.11 Mye and buyent, at rather higher rates. The sales confinited of \$5.000 bushels, at \$60,000 at \$6.000 for mixed Southern; \$60.000 for white \$60.000 for mixed Southern; \$60.000 for yellow Jersey and Southern, per bushel.

Corron—The sales to-day amount to 1,400 bales, at our questations:

STRICT Liverpool. Classification.

COPPER—Manifested considerable animation, at previous quotations. The week's sales included about 2, 250 packages Java, at 11½c. a 11½c. 125 bags Layuayra, at 9½c; 3.00 flo, inferror to prime, at 7½c. a 9½c., chief yat 50c. at 9½c. at 9½c

latter rate; 90,000 gallons lineed, at 60c a 62c, in casks, and 63c, in blue; 1,000 gallons clive, as \$1 25 per gallon, and 2,300 haskets do., at \$4 a \$4 12\cdots and \$5, according to size, each.

Provisions.—Pork was in better request, at improved rates. The calles of the day comprised 1,400 barrels Westerm, at \$13 25 a \$13 37\cdots for prime, and \$15 75 for mess, per bbl. Cut meants were dull and lower-selling at \$6. a \$5\cdots for dry salted, and \$5\cdots a. 6. for pickled shoulders; \$6. a \$2\cdots for dry salted, and \$5\cdots a. 6. for pickled shoulders; \$6. a \$2\cdots for dry salted, and \$5\cdots a. 9. for pickled shoulders; \$6. a \$2\cdots for dry salted, and \$5\cdots a. 9. for pickled shain, per 1b. Bacom was inactive. 30,000 lbs. smoked sides, rib in, were procured at \$2\cdots for there were \$20 bbls fair to prime lard and \$20 bbls. beef disposed of at previous quotations. Butter and choose remained as last satisf.

REAL Estarx.—Sales at anction—By A. J. Blocchee & Co.—Two lots at fonkers, 25x119 such, together \$200. By W. H. Franklin, Son & Oc.—One lee on Sixty minh sireot, near Eighth avenue, \$2x12, \$2019 lbs.

Biog.—70 lots at fonkers, 25x119 such, together \$200. By W. H. Loddow & Co.—House and lot in Honry shreet, 20,11x113, \$8,000.

Biog.—71 hoard the linear per 100 lbs.

Sixty and heard the following the great per 10 lbs.

Son.—There were \$40 boxes Castile dispessed of, at \$6\cdots ascelve, at \$6\cdots ascelve, at \$6\cdots ascelve, at \$6\cdots ascelve, per Butter, at \$6\cdots ascelve, at \$6\cdots as \$600 and \$600